COMMUNICATIONS.

CAMBRIDGE, June 25, 1838

Mr. Editor,

Sir, I had the pleasure a few days since of attending the Examination of the Sto dents of the Greenwood Academies.

The Examination commenced with the young Ladies of the Female Academy, under the charge of Miss Chapman, former ly of Columbia, S. C. The young ladies by their performance did much credit to themselves, as well as to their highly accomplished, amiable and most meritorious Instructress. This Academy has a Musical department, under the direction of Miss Anderson, of Charleston, and during the examination we had frequent exhibitions of music, which added much to the interest of the day.

The second day was occupied by the examination of the English School under the direction of Mr. W. C. Morague, a young man of learning and merit, in which the Students acquitted themselves with much credit. The 3d day the Clasical School was examined, Rector, Mr. J. Lesley .-The performances of these Students have been seldom if ever excelled on such an occasion; there are in this Institution seven young men preparing to enter the South a large number of passengers. She might Carolina College, this fall.

Mr. Lesley is a gentleman whose reputation is fast extending as a Teacher, and I unhesitatingly say there is no man of his age at the South, that deserves to stand higher, not only as a scholar, but as a gentleman, possessing all the qualifications necessary for taking charge of our southern youth.

Composition and Declamation, in which were 7 Original Speeches from the young and a half from the burning vessel, men which did them much credit. And the exercises concluded with a debate on "Cresar was a great man:" six speeches after they had commenced running. on each side. The company on this day was very numerous and all seemed much pleased, and highly gratified, ...

These Institutions are now in a high a refer you to the Buffalo Journal for a state of improvement, numbering from 100 list of the passengers saied, and of those to 120 Students, and they deserve to be who are known to be lost. Yours, &c. patronized; the qualifications and character of the several Teachers are not only of the first order, such as suit our Southern Institutions; but the location is such as to make it desirable. Greenwood is situated steamboat Washington, by fire, off Silver on a high, dry ridge, separating the waters with the estimated loss of Fifty Lives! Village is scatteringly built, not on as many while the latter lay at Erie, in the early islands as Venice, but on nearly as many part of the last night, and was not again hills, which I think tends to make it more pleasant; almost every family here has its

lately brought into existence by the enter- by put about, for the scene of apprehended prize of a few patriotic citizens, is destined disaster. A SPECTATOR. to flourish.

Instant, a large and Respectable meeting human being on board. The lake was his of the citizens of the vicinity of Red Hill erally covered with hats, bonnets, trunk met at Collinses store, William Thurmond was cold to the Chair, Capt. Wm. Hories secutary, the object of the meeting being this fearful scene, for the fate of the passen explained by Col. W. Homes the following preamble and Resolutions was presented and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, that we believe the extra session of our legislator to be unconstitutional, unwise and impolitic.

Resolved, that we believe that prelegislation for twenty and thirty years Binding ferers. There were only three skills, he posterity to be unwise and Dangerous in a Republican Government.

Resolved, that we believe the course pursaed by our legislator the two last cessions pledgeing the State to build Rail roads, towns and Cities to be unpresidented, unconstitutional, unwise and Dangerous in a sovereion State.

Resolved, that we believe a U. States Bank in a Republican Government to be also unconstitutional and Dangerous to Our Liberties.

On motion of Lewis Glanton, Resolved. that we Highly approve of the patriotic and Manly vote Given by our worthy friend John S. Jeter, against the Rail road and Charleston Eill, we deem the loss sustaind by Charleston to be a servious one but no all praise, more of a public nature than if some of our poor or Rich Farmers had Received such a one or bad sustained loss in any other way by the Providence of God.

On motion of A. Tully, Resolved, that the Thanks of this meeting be tendered to those other Gentlemen in Different parts of the State where they live for their Republican vote with Maj. Jeter on the Charleston and Railroad Bill.

On motion of B. Davis, Resolved, that if our State Constitution is so constructed when our Farmers tills the earth and puts the Washington unite in stating that no money in our State treasure, and our Merchants meets with losses if it is Constitutional for our legislator to bind their Constituents to be their securities against their will we want a Convention of the people to alter the Constitution so as to let the Farmers have a chance in legislative protection as well as the Merchant and Speculator.

On motion of John Lyon, Resolved, that six Candidates for our State Legislator and one Senator in faviour of the above Reso- the following extracts:

lutions will be unanimously supported by the members of this meeting at the Ballot Box in October Next.

On motion of G. Bussey, Resolved, that he Proceedings of this meeting be published in the Edgefield Advertizer, and signed by the Chairmon and Countersigned by the Secatury.

WM. THURMOND, Chair. Capt. William Homes, Sceatary. June 21th, 1838.

Domestic News.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE. Burning of the Steamer Washington on Lake Erie, and Fifty Lives Lost! - The Butlalo papers furnish the particulars, which ire inserted below, of a most melancholy disaster on Lake Erie, involving the destruction of numerous fives:

Correspondence of the N. Y. Con. & Eng. BUFFALO, Saturday, June 16. Dreadful Accident - Steambout Wash ng!on Burned! - Fifty Lives Lost! - It is with the most painful feelings that I write you, that the new steam hoat Washington Capt. Brown, took fire from underneath the bars of the furnace, about 2 o'clock this morning, when about three miles above Creek, or about thirty-six from this Silver city, and was burnt to the water's edge, with all the property on board; but what i most lamentable, upwards of forty persons passengers and crew, are supposed to have

The Washington was bound downwith have been beached, but the tiller repes were very soon burnt off, thus rendering her unmanage ble. The steamboat N. Ameri ca, Capt. Edmunds, was also coming down, and within eight or ten miles of this city, when the blaze of the barning boat was discovered. Capt. Edounds very humane and promptly put his vessel about, and historical to the relief of the wreck—hein; thus the means of saving many lives. Many of the passengers were picked up. The 4th day was an exhibition of the almost exhausted. One of these was a female Scholars of the two Academies, in male, who, with a mother's care and tenderness, had two of her children in her arms there were many fine productions. There incl. See was taken up more than a mile -but unfortugately life in them was ex-

The Washington was a new boat, this being her second trip. She is the second the life of Cæsar-or the question, whether Erie-and that, too, within a short time of her name that has been lost on Lake

The master of the boat, and all the officers escaped-but several of the crew are known to be lost. The beat was worth some \$50,000.

From the Enffulo Commercial.

The steambout North America is just in. by the passengers of which we learn the particulars of a most heart-rending calamily-the destruction of the new and elegant Creek, about three o'clock this morning.

The W ashington passed the N. America een by those on board the North America until when within about three miles of this own spring of the purest and best of water. by the heliusman, in the direction of Silver city, a bright glare of light was discovered I am in hopes that this little Village, Creek, and the North America was instant

On nearing the spot, about 6 o'clock, the burning half of the large and noble boat was found drifting over the waters, three On notice being Given on Thursday 21th or four miles from shore, with not a living haggage, and blackened fragment of the wreck.

The intense anxiety of the witnesses of gers on the unfortunate Washington, was partially relieved by the discovery of severa anull bears nearth shere, in which the survivors of the disaster had been resemfrom destruction.

The alarm had been given at Silver Creek, as soon as the flumes were perceive from the shore, and all the boats that coulhe found were sent to the rescue of the sufsides the yawl of the Washington, which could be thus used.

The North America took on hoard about 40 of those saved, many of whom including all the ladies, remained on shore. The were 6 dead bodies picked up on the spot-

hose of four children and two women .-One mandied of injuries soon after reaching the shore, and one child was dead in itmothers arms when she was taken out of he water.

After picking up all the floating baggage hich could be seen, the hull-which was till able to float the engine-was towed ino Silver Creek, where it sunk in Gor Sfeet The North American remained st Silver Creek, employed in this melancholy business, 6 or 7 hours, & every thing was done by Captam Falmonds and his crew for the relief of the sufferers. Their prompt and cilicient services are entirled to

The ill-fated Washington was built at Ashtabula last winter, and had made but one 'rip previous to her destruction. The fire caught near the boilers and had made such progress when discovered as to defy all attempts to extinguish it. The helm was instantly put about, and the boat hea ded for shore, but in a few moments the wheel ropes were burnt off, and she was rendered an unmanageable wreck. Had iron rods been substituted, as melaneholy experience has taught on the Mississippi. this appalling loss of life might have been

We hear that the surviving passengers of blame was attributable to Capt. Brown, the

We hope and expect that the reported oss of life, as stated above, may prove ex-We have heard since comaggerated. mencing this article, the loss variously estimated from twenty to sixty. Many of the arrivors were badly burned before they left the boat.

Loss of the Washington-Ferther tain farther particulars of the destruction

mass until it became evident that the progress of the flames coult not be arrested .-From that moment the scene beggars al description. Suffice it to say, that numbers precipitated themselves from the burn ing mass into the water; some of them with a shrick of despair, and others silently sunbeneath the waves; others, monientarily more fortunate, swam a short distance and drowned; others still, on pieces of boards and wood, arrived on the beach-yet some of these sank into a watery grave.

It is supposed that forty perished. It is impossible to compute the precise number. Many remained on the boat until it was wrapped in one sheet of flame. Of these there is reason to believe that numbers pershed in the conflagration; while others, half burned, precipitated themselves into the watery element, thus suffering the double agony of death, by fire and water.

Mr. Shadds is the only survivor of his family, consisting of seven. A lady pasenger lost three children, a sister and mother. Mr. Michael Parker lost his wife

and parents, sister and her child. Many were the heart rending, seenes that occurred in this terrible catastrophe.-An English family, consisting of a man, his wife and two children, came on board the out at Toledo. While the fire was raging the man worked by the side of our informant till they could stay on board no longer; then he and his wife threw their children over board and jumped in after them; the father and two children were drowned-the mot er saved. Several passengers went into entivalsions with terror, on the deck at the outset, and perished in the flames. A newly married couple, supposed to have emburked at Erie, jumped overhoard in each other's arms and suck together.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Pearson, late of the Pulaski.

WILMINGTON, 20th June, 1838.

MR. PRANCIS SORRELL. Dear Sir-I suppose, before this reaches you, that you will have heard of the fate of be Pulaski. It is a heart-rending catas trophe. It was my watch below and I believe Capt. Dubois was in the wheelhouse, as I have heard since. I landed here yesterday after being on the wreck 5 days with 20 others, having been picked up vesterday at 9 a'clock by the schr. Henry ameron, of Philadelphia, Capt. Smith (Davie!) Alt r getting on board I prevaited on the Capt. to haul to wind and and to the Eastward.

We stood on for one hour and saw noth ing. The Capt, came down and said to me that he would go in and send out a Pi lot Boat. I replied to him that no open hoat could venture out at such a time. remoustrated with him and prayed to him to go on, and at last he consented to steer a little, and lackily I descried a wreck to windward, the wind being East. We tacked ship, and at 11 we took in Mr. Smith, of Augusta, Miss Lamar, of Savannah, and Mr. Hutchinson-Mr. Lamar's son, two ne gro wemen, and another passenger, name unknown.

The Boat was getting along finely when left the deck and when the explosion took I believe it was carelessno past 12.1 was blown about 30 yard and air, and when I lighted I was on my back, with my left arm completely scalded. However I had all my faculties about me and immediately set them at work how I should er to the Bont. So I started abond. At his time the boat had ranged ahead about ths of a mile. I counted 7 or 3 heads bove water, and told them to take a plank and make for the boat. When I got with n a hundred yards of the boat I found her oing down. I stopped until I saw all her disappear. Texclaimed, is it possible the Pulaski is gone! I swam away for her is het as possible, and having pproached within ten yards. I heard a terrible crash nd she went down, hows foremost, and annediately the bows came up again. She noke in two. I hallowed for the boat to the off the Ladies that stuck on the after et of the boat, and there was not any to found, as Hibbert had lowered one of its boats and took two men in her through referee that he was going to see whether he boat was sinking or not. Had he have emained by the boat. I could have saved a reat many on the forward deck, more esoccially the Ladies. I would willingly paye died it the passengers could have been eved. Some of them would have famshed on the wreck for the want of water. assure you it was a heart-rending scene What became of Capt. Dubois Leannot tell. i am now in bedand have beard of 13 mo.e. saved. I conclude by remaining your most ab't servant. PEARSON."

From the Charleston Courier, Hi MANITY.

The undersigned, passengers in the steam hom Pulaski, desire to make this public n. knowledgment of their deep and abiding craticade to Mr. John Wilkings and his wife, of New RiverInter, and Mrs. Powers, on immate of their family, for the un-xampled kind treatment which they received

at their hands, when in extreme distress We were taken in, and clothed, and fed. and our bruised limbs healed with a pure and unaffected sympathy, which had no bounds, for which we trust, they will receive that high reward which is promised to those who minister to the afflicted

G. Y. DAVIS. G. B. LAMAR. Wilmington, June 25th.

We copy the following Card from the Wilmington(N. C.) Advertiser, of the 22d

TO THE CITIZENS OF WILMINGTON-We, the commit e, on the part of a number of the passengers of the Pulaski, borught to this place, tender to the citizens of Wilmington, our heartfelt gratitude for the more than generous hospitality with which we have been received. It is not in words that we can express our feelings, but we pray to that God who has preserved us, to shower down his choicest blessingson the people

who have received and nourished us. We think proper to correct some errors made in a previous statement relative to this accident. The explosion took place at from 12 to 13 minutes past eleven on Thursday night, and in about 15 minutes thereafter the boat separated, the forward part of PARTICULARS.—The Bullare papers con left her, and her upper deck rose to the

Despair did not completely possess the the temporary sinking of the forward deck. | penly proclaim that a U. S. Bank is their At about half past twelve, the promenade deck fell off, leaving the stern of the boat uncovered, which without sinking drifted off, with many people on it plainly visible to those on the forward deck. At this time (half past 12) the small boats left us, not emaining to pick up those in the water and place them on the wrecks. At half pass welve, Capt. Pearson came to the forward leck on a plank, having been thrown in the water by the explosion; when he reached us no boat was in sight. On Saturday, those on the forward deck picked up 5 persons on small deck, and on Tuesday at 10, A. M. those on the forward deck, were, after suffering incredible hardships, picked up by Capt. Eli Davis, of the Sehr. Henra Camerdou, of Philadelphia, who not only nided us, but at the request of those on the for ward deck, went in search of another wreek and picked up six persons more. Of this gentleman, it is unnecessary to say much or of Capt. Pearson—our feelings and their own speak sufficiently.

During the time the remains of the upper part of the forward deck was floating, C Pearson was sauguine that if any boat reached the shore, we should have immediate relief, but unfortunally those arriving n the boat expressed themselves so confidently that the boat was sunk-that all was lost—that no inducement appeared, worthy of consideration, to send boats to look for us, As soon however, as we arrived, and a hope appeared of saving any one, the most energetic measures were at once taken, and we hope that more will be found and rescued.

OSSIAN GREGORY, C. W. CLIFFTON, W. FREEMAN. A. LOVEJOY, GEO. L. TWIGGS, JOHN PEARSON, B. L. GREENWOOD, Wilmington, June 21, 1838.

From the Correspondence of Char. Mercury.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1838. The bill to abolish imprisonment for debi apon all process issuing from the federal courts in States where imprisonment for debt has been or may be anotished, was this day reported by Mr Grundy, in the Senate, and without debate, carried through its different stages, and finally passed. This proceeding does high honor to the Senate. It is an evidence of the liberality of views prevalent in that body, and also of its capacity for business. The final vote on the passage of the bill was all to 4.

There was an earnest and interesting debate in the Senate an the bill to authorize the survey of the Northeastern Boundary of the United States, according to the Treaty of 1763. I am sorry to say that the quesnon is ssaming a serious aspect. measure proposed is anything but a peacefut one in my opinion; and the negotiation, nough of twenty four years' standing from us just start at Chent, has not yet arrived at a stage which justifies, on our part, any other than peaceful measures. I was more deased with the tone of remark taken by Mr. Calboun than that of any gentleman who spoke on the subject. He had made up his mind, it appears, that the claims of me United States are judisputable, and he regarded the results of the arbitration on the subject as unfortunate. He remarked that a just claim could not, without great hazard, be submitted to arbitration. He regarded the proposed measure as rather a menacing one towards Great Britain, and i measure proper to be taken after all hope of adjustment has passed. It would be a demonstration of an intention, on our part. to adhere to the line on which we marked. It would necessarily break off all pending segotiation with Logland, and it would offend her pride of character. If we undertook he survey, we ought to have in readiness an 50,000 men to take possession of and retain the territory; for, unless we intended to maintain our right to the limits, it would be of no use to survey and mark them. He was for proceeding tion, and if Great Britain should persist in withholding from us our just rights, he was prepared to resort to war, though he depreeated a war betweeen Great Britain and the United States, as one of the greatest calaunicies that could befall the kindred nations themselves or the cause of liberty and humanity in the world. He wished to refer the subject to a committee for a report, concluding with a resolution asserting our right to the territory. This was the course ultimately adopted. The Bill was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and it is understood that nothing further will be done in regard to it, except to make a report on the subject in the nature of a mani festo to both countries.

The sub-Treasury bill was discussed in the House by Messis, Prentiss, Garland, of Va , and Dromgoole.

"The vote was taken yesterday evening in the House upon the independent Treasu-ry Bill as reported by the Committee on Ways and Means-the question being on the engrossment thereof, and the Bill was lost by 125 Nays to 111 Yeas-four Administration men and two Whigs who were supposed to be certain for the Bill. bolted. Notice was then given by Mr. Foster, one of the Rats from New York, who voted against the Bill, that he should move a re-consideration of the vote for the purpose of striking out the specie clause, and passing the Bill without it. Accordingly this morning he made the motion, and it failed by a vote of 21 Ayes to 205 Nays.— Mr. Robertson, of Virginia, then moved certain Resolutions embracing the special leposite plan, and the House refused to consider them, Ayes 70, Nays 123. Mr Kennedy, from Maryland, then moved Resolutions of somewhat similar principles. and the House refused to consider them, Ayes 91, Nays 110. Mr. Waddy Thompson then also moved Resolutions, instructing the Committee of Ways and M. ans to eport a Bill embracing the same principles, and called for the Aves and Nays, but sufficient number not rising to sustain the call, the vote was laken "viva roce" and the motion was lost by an overwhelming maority. The inference from these proceedngs, I think you may take to be this-that the Whigs are determined to have nething short of a National Bank, and the Adminis tration party prefer doing nothing, and appealing to the people. Buchanan, from

second choice, but they profess some constitutional scrupies, these will be salved, however, by that convenient patent plaster instructions.

They may now be considered identified with the Whigs, for as usual they hate those they have rained. On Southern men rests the responsibility of defeating the bill, a Southern measure. They have blotted out the brightest prospect for Southern enterprise and commerce which has risen since the existence of the Union. There may yet be hope in the next fall election. The Presidents yeto may keep the bank in check until the south comes to the rescue.

Last night, about eight o'clock, the House of Representatives took the question on the Sub-treasury Bill, and it was rejected by a majority of fourteen! The majority was larger toan the most sanguine of the oppo-

sition calculated upon.

Mr. Rhett concluded his very eloquent and powerful speech in support of the bill that it gives in payment its irredemable about seven o'clock The "question" was then called for from different quarters of the House. The question was taken upon the motion of Mr. J. Garland to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, and determined in the affirmative, 92 to 86. The Committee then rose and reported the bill with the amendment. Mr. Sherrod Williams moved the previous question, and it was seconded. The House was called and every member in the city was brought to his place. The main question being then upon the engrossment of the bill it was put and decided in he negative, yeas Irl, mays 125. So the bill was rejected. Of the South Carolina Delegation Messrs, Legare, and Campbell voted against the bill, and all the others for it.

Mr. Foster, of New York, moved a reconsideration of the vote, and this morning it was taken up. Mr. S. Williams moved the previous question, which was seconded. and the motion to reconsider was rejected, yeas 20, nays 205. The friends of the bill were not willing to follow the lead of Mr. Foster. Mr. Robertson attempted to obtain the consideration of a special deposite scheme, but the House would not agree to take up the subject.

The House next went into Committee upon the Senate bill, to "in rease the preent military establishment of the U. S."-Mr. Kemble, of New York, said it was inadequate to the wants of the country, even on the Northern frontier. The bill was discussed at great length, and no decision was had upon it.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Buchannan introduced a bill to establish a special de posite system, and it was read twice and referred. This bill effects a total separation of the government from the banks. Mr. Webster gave notice that to-morrow he would call up for consideration the bill introduced by him to make further provisions for the collection of the revenues of the U.

The joint resolution from the House, fixing the 9th July for the adjournment of Congress, was agreed to, without a division. In the evening session, the House was to have taken up the bill for the protection of passengers in vessels, navigating in whole or in part by steam, but they adjourned at an early hour without doing it.

From the the Charleston Mercury. GRAHAMVILLE, June 22, 1838. To the Editor of the Columbia Telescope:

Dear Sir:--It is stated in a letter 1 re

eived this day from a mutual friend in

Washington, that you had told a distinguished gentleman of this State, I had said to you in conversation That certain mem bers of Congress had written word the sub treasury bill hung upon one or two vot. s. and that Legare and Campbell should be "scared or whipt into its support." I am entirely unconscious of having used such language as this, to you or any one. If you so un lerstood me, it is my mis misled you, is nothing can be farther from the actual fact, than that I ever received or heard of any such communication from Washington. The utmost I could with a decent respect to truth, have ever meant to say, was, that we had learned from Washington that the sub-treasury Lill was probably suspended on the votes of Mr. Campbell and Mr. Legare, who, having declared themselves undecided and anxious to know the views of their constituents. it was the by us (of the Legislature) that a renewed declaration of opinion might induce them to yield their doubts to the fixed will of the people. I take occasion to assure you, mos positively that you and the writers in your paper, are utterly mistaken in what they charge, that the late resolutions of the legislature were introduced and passed "in obedience to instructions from Washington." I we yet to see or hear of the let ter from a member of Congress, which directed or advised the 'sacrifice' of Col. Preston, or the intimidation of Mr. Campbell and Mr. Legare. If you ask why the error was not corrected earlier?-- I answer, for myself, that the question has never yet been respectfully put,or it would have been met, and that those who make a charge should prove it, and not arrogate an inquisitorial authority over the consciences of others. Two weeks before the Legislature met, without consultation or concert with any member of Congress or the Legislature, and when I thought the sub-treasury bill dead, I drew with my own hand, resolutions similar to those passed, which I should have brought forward on my personal responsibility, though not a word had come from Wa-hington on the subject-though no caucus had been held, and though not ten men in the House had agreed to vote for them. How far you choose to respect my testimony in the case, is a question for yourself.

With great respect, &c. ALBERT RHETT.

Augusta, June 25.
We have seen a letter from Mr. G, B. amar, addressed to his brother in this city, which arrived yesterday by express mail, dated Wilmington, 22d June. All the sufferers who had not left that place were in a fair way to recover, although ome were still sick and feeble. It is stated in the letter that Mr. N. Smith, of this city, was seen after the explosion, alone, on a part of the wreck, endeavoring to make for Pennsylvania, however, is expected to offer land, but that as nothing more has been Bill into the Senate, to compromise all heard of him, it was probable that he was

The Advermser.

EDGEFIELD C. H

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1838.

To-day being the Anniversary of our National Independence, we have issued our Paper in advance of the regular day of publication, to give our workmen an opportunity of participating in the festivities of the occasion.

The London Spectator says, it was calculated that up to the end of January last the U. States Bank had purchased through its agents, the enormous amount of three hundred thousand bales of Cotton during the season, the value of which was estimated at \$12,000,000. The Paper remarks currency and that as long as the suspension of specie payments continues, it can await its own good time for making sales. This is the true ground, it is added, for its opposition to a resumption.

Whatever truth there may be in this statement we know not; but the fact is incontrovertible, that Mr. Biddle is now the great enemy of a resumption, and he must bear in a larger measure than a other individual, the odium of the present state of things. To him the country looked to lead the way, and he has disappointed it. His late manifesto has found no advocates.

THE VOICE OF RED HILL.

The proceedings at Red Hill, which we publish to-day, will attract the attention of the reader. They relate to some of the most important measures which have ever occupied the consideration of the Legislature, and are strongly condemnatory of them .-Of course, we grant to the People or any portion of them, the right of freely expressing their opinions upon any public measure; but when the matters to be passed upon are really matters of importance, a decent regard for the opinions of mankind requires that they should assign some reason for their conduct. We do not know that we ever saw in the same compass, more error and more downright assertion. Anxious as we are that the People of Edgefield should never be the blind followers of any man, but that they may always hold to a free and independent exercise of judgment in every thing, we must nevertheless declare our sincere regret as one of her citizens, that such a document should have emanated from among them. It canot elevate our character for intelligence or public spirit. It makes no pretensions to argument, but deals altogether in bald assertious and postulates which are put forth with a confidence that was never equalled. By what means the meeting attained some of the conclusions, we cannot for the life of us, offer a speculation. Vexed questions of constitutional law are disposed of with a ready brevity, which puts to shame the great Chief Justice Marshall.

But the strangest proposition of all the strange propositions is, that the Extra Session was unconstitutional. Accustomed as we have been to think that the Governor has the constitutional power to convene the Legislature, we are not prepared from the force of a mere assertion, to consider the worthy and patriotic gentleman who now occupies the Chair of Chief Magistate, an Usurper. By his Proclamation he called the late Session, and anxious as we know he is to move within the strict line of constitutional, duty, it is indeed a pity that he did not receive timely information. Perhaps you are yet wrong, Gentlemen, and it may be well to review your proceedings .-To assist your investigations, we would invite your attention to the Constitution of the State.

There is in Rhetoric a figure called the Epistrophe, which concludes each member of a sentence with the same affirmation -The Red Hall paper turnishes us with one of he most perfect illustrations of this species of composition, which we have seen lately. The "constitutional" objection seems to he the standing argument of the meeting. In almost every measure to which the proceedings have reference, these faithful guardians of the Constitution see its ourrageous violation. There is throughout a constant affirmation of "unconstitutionality." We are strict constructionists of the State Rights School, and in days that are past have given some proof of our sincerity. A new sect has arisen which has certainly outstripped the most red-hot Nullifier. Constitutions are now subjected to a closeness and rigor of construction, compared with which the doctrines of the old State Rights Party are as nothing. There is reason in all things, and we must take ground against hese Ultra Nullifiers.

We would respectfully ask the Colonel who moved the Resolutions, if he is opposed to all Internal Improvements! Whether he would have our Koads, Rivers, and Canals and our Cities neglected, or rather is he opposed to these things, root and branch, and unwilling that the resources of a country should be in any measure developed .if this is his broad proposition, there is certamly some doubt of its correctness. He may be right, but it is his misfortune to have a world against him. It is a new theory, at war with all the notions and practice of civil government, and if established, will shake it to its very foundations. This,